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WOMEN FOR THE LAND.

The Common Cause

OF HUMANITY.

The Organ of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.

LAW-ABIDING.] *Societies and Branches in the Union* **561.** [NON-PARTY.

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[For the opinions expressed in papers that are signed, or initialled, or signed by a pseudonym, the writers alone are responsible.]

Notes and News.

The Naval and Military Pensions Bill.

Mr. McKenna's announcement that the Government propose to support this Bill as *originally passed* in the House of Commons, is not only a deep disappointment but is likely to be a real misfortune to the nation. It has called forth a protest from a writer in *The Times*, who implores the Government "to give up tinkering methods . . . and bring in a wide and comprehensive Bill dealing with the whole subject of pensions." For our part, we say once more that the Government have no right to shirk their problems nor to refuse to consider so vital a measure. The whole treatment of the Bill is a glaring and lamentable proof of the folly of not giving women political responsibility.

Civil Servants' Enlistment.

Asked by Mr. Pollock if an effort was being made to secure the services of retired Civil Servants, or older men, in order to enable leave to enlist to be granted to as large a number of Civil Servants of military age as possible, the Prime Minister replied that heads of Departments were compelled to retain the services of men for whom substitutes could not be found, and where their loss would be detrimental to the efficiency of the Department. Pressed to give the number of such Civil Servants, in view of the fact that the Pink Forms are being dealt with by the Local Government Board, Mr. Asquith promised to consider this. He is busy considering some other things with regard to the Civil Service, and it is quite time that his considerations had some result. He is, or ought to be, considering why women are not allowed to do the work for which they are eminently fitted, and we might suggest to him that these two considerations could be brought into relation. There is Somerset House, with 1,000 young men doing simple work; there is the Register of University Women with 1,000 young women of energy and ability. There are all those great buildings in Whitehall and all the swarms of officials within them; and outside are the willing women of England, knocking and growing discouraged.

Increase of Women in Industrial Occupations.

In reply to a question by Mr. Whitehouse, the President of the Board of Trade stated, on October 14th, that the number of women employed in industrial occupations had increased since the war by about 6 per cent., or nearly 150,000. This figure, he explained, did not include clerical and commercial occupations, in which the substitution of women for men was known to be considerable. During the last twelve months the Labour Exchanges had placed about 320,000 women.

It would be interesting to know how many women have been transferred from luxury trades to different trades connected with munitions of war, and how many women who have never before earned wages are now wholly or partly independent. It would be interesting, too, to know how many of all these new women workers are receiving fair and adequate wages, and how many of them, inspired by a mistaken sense of patriotism, are doing good work for bad pay. It would be interesting, also, to know how many highly-qualified women are doing work for which they are far too good, owing to the difficulty of finding responsible work to do.

Equal Conditions and Equal Wages.

An appeal issued by the Workers' National Committee for War Emergency, urges all women who are taking up work relinquished by men who have joined the colours, to uphold the standard of life of the workers of the nation:

1. By joining the appropriate trade union where this is possible; and by urging trade unions which exclude women workers to admit them as members.
2. By asking equal pay for equal work.

It is further enjoined that in readjustment of staffs in the future priority of employment should be given to men returned from war service. And, lastly, that the displaced women-workers should be guaranteed employment in other directions. It is difficult to see how this last highly desirable "guarantee" can be asked, or given to an emergency worker; but that trade unions should admit women to their membership is obviously a measure of self-protection. "There was never a man who said one word for woman but he said two for man and three for the whole human race." The words applied to the members of trade unions to-day, were never more apt nor more true.

Women's Suffrage in Holland.

Holland is shortly to grant the suffrage to women, according to *The Woman's Journal*, which states that Queen Wilhelmina made an announcement at the opening of the Dutch Parliament, to the effect that the Government intended to introduce a measure to eliminate the existing hindrances to the granting of suffrage to the women of Holland. This means that the present Dutch Government may either draft a new constitution with an amendment enfranchising women, or else make it possible for Parliament to pass a law to the same effect. "That is a step forward for Holland and for all women. The world does move," was Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's comment on the good news.

Execution of Miss Cavell.

At the request of the British Government, the Government of the United States has instructed their Ambassador at Berlin to make inquiries regarding the circumstances of the execution

of the English nurse, Miss Cavell, by order of the German military authorities in Belgium.

Miss Cavell went to Brussels in 1906, at the invitation of a committee of Belgian doctors, in order to introduce British methods of nursing, and was matron of a training school for nurses in that city. She was executed not on a charge of espionage, but for sheltering British, Belgian, and French soldiers and helping them to escape. "The nursing profession," says Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, "regard Miss Cavell as one who has died a glorious death. She could have returned to England in September, 1914, when seventy English nurses were able to leave Belgium through the good offices of the United States Ambassador, but she chose to remain at her post. She was a resolute woman, and I am sure she would entertain no fear of the Germans and would not be diverted from doing that which she believed to be right."

Penal Servitude for Resenting an Insult.

A notice, signed "von Bissing," and affixed to all the Belgian Town Halls, announces that death sentences have been passed upon four other people, on a similar charge, including the Countess Jeanne de Belleville and Madame Louise Trubez, a school-teacher of Lille. The Princess Maria de Croy, a member of one of the oldest aristocratic families of Europe, has been sentenced to ten years' hard labour for resenting an insult from a German officer.

Our Special Hospital Number.

Orders for our Special Hospital Number, on November 12th, are rapidly coming in. The manager of The Common Cause will be glad to hear, for printing purposes, as soon as possible, of all orders placed with newsagents.

Why We Must All Save.—I.

By a Banker.

I have been asked by the Editor of The Common Cause to try and state in as few and as simple words as possible why economy—economy to be practised by every man, woman, and child in the country—is vital, and why extravagance or waste of any kind or the consumption of unnecessary articles, whether food or clothing, or coal or anything else, or the employment of labour unnecessarily in making or producing these articles, is *treason* to the nation.

If everyone understood the true reasons for the utmost saving and economy, it is hardly to be doubted that there would be no one who would fail to respond. Unfortunately, our ideas are hard to change. In normal times economy and a saving disposition are often looked upon almost with aversion by generous natures. They are thought to be mean and selfish virtues. So they may be, if practised for personal gain. But what the Government urges us to do now is to economise not for our own but for the nation's welfare—that is the whole difference. It does not matter whether a man can afford a hundred times over to go on with his usual scale of living. He may be able to afford it: the nation cannot. He is injuring his country by so doing, just as much as a man who runs away in battle. Let me try and explain very briefly why. In a short article it is impossible to be any way exhaustive. Therefore what I propose to do is to deal merely with the fundamental facts of the case looked at from several different angles.

The Greatest Financial Effort Ever Made.

1. *We must save, because the Government's yearly expenditure is now at the rate of £1,600,000,000 a year, and is still growing.*

Our expenditure this year will be not less than £1,600,000,000: our revenue £300,000,000. We must therefore borrow £1,300,000,000. Next year our expenditure may easily be £1,800,000,000, and our revenue will be under £400,000,000. Therefore we must borrow £1,500,000,000. These are staggering figures, if indeed we were still capable of being staggered. They mean a financial effort far beyond what any country in the world has ever before been asked to make. A great many people suppose that in some mysterious way the banks will find the money, and that therefore saving by the people does not matter. This is a very serious delusion. If the people do not save, and the banks have to go on finding the money, while their depositors all go on spending theirs, the result will be a continuous weakening of the whole financial structure of the country, which might later on lead to disastrous results.

Then, again, a great many people suppose that somehow or other we shall pay for the war out of our capital, our wealth accumulated in the past. Statisticians tell us that our capital wealth is £15,000,000,000, and this, it seems, would last a good while even at the present pace. But that is another delusion. This wealth is not "money" or even things that can be actually used for war purposes. It is mainly the estimated value of our land, roads, railways, buildings, factories, &c. Now all these are very valuable things, but the Government cannot use them for its war needs. You can eat the food from the land, but you cannot eat the land. You can fire shells made in a factory: you cannot actually use the factory at the front. It is true, if you sell any of them to a foreigner, you get so much more liquid wealth into the country, which is available for war purposes. But no foreigner is going to buy them, and it doesn't help the *nation* at all, for one Englishman to sell to another Englishman.

It is true that our accumulated wealth consists partly of wealth of a more usable kind, such as stocks of raw and manufactured materials and live-stock, &c., which we can use up and not replace, and partly of foreign or colonial securities, which we may to some extent be able to sell abroad. It is said that the nation owns £4,000,000,000 of such securities. If we can sell any of them abroad it gives us so much more money to buy things from foreign countries. But we can sell only quite a small fraction of them. Half of them are investments in our own colonies, and it doesn't help the Empire as a whole to sell them back to the colonies. The only foreigners who are ready to buy any securities of us are the Americans. We have been selling largely to them already. That is indeed how we have got through the last year. But sales of securities will only meet a fraction of our needs. Therefore for the most part we must find these huge sums of money for the Government out of our savings. If we are to do it, we must save far beyond anything we have hitherto done.

We Must Cut Down Our Imports.

2. *We must save, because we are buying either for ourselves or our Allies from foreign nations probably nearly £2,000,000 of goods a day more than they are buying from us.*

It is absolutely essential both for ourselves and our Allies that we should buy from abroad all the munitions of war of different kinds that we possibly can. Every penny's worth of food or anything else that we buy unnecessarily from abroad makes this more difficult and more costly to do. The more wheat or meat or tobacco or petrol, which the country imports, the more difficult it is for the Government to find the means to pay for our munitions from abroad, and the less it can buy; the more difficult it becomes for the country to pay for what it is buying abroad, the more difficult it is to uphold its credit. The greater the amount of purchases abroad, the greater the drain on our essential gold reserve.

Broadly speaking, a nation which buys goods from another nation has to pay that nation by selling goods to it. There are other things of course which come in in settling up the balance. For instance, other nations owe us large amounts every year for interest on money we have lent them, for freights on their goods, which our ships carry, and so on. On the whole the amount which each nation owes the other must normally and in the long run roughly balance. A nation can't go on for long buying more than it sells. To do so is to live on its capital. Now this year we are going to owe other nations for purchases we are making for ourselves and our Allies probably nearer £600,000,000 than £500,000,000 more than they owe us, after taking everything due to us into account. There are only very few ways in which we can possibly meet this huge debt.

1. We can sell as many of our foreign securities as we can. We have already been doing that to meet the huge debts incurred up to date, since the war broke out.
2. We can borrow from them whatever they will lend us. For instance, France and ourselves have just borrowed £100,000,000 in America. In other words, we buy our goods from them "on tick." But even £100,000,000 for France and ourselves will only last quite a short time, and no one knows how much more America will lend us.
3. We can send them our gold. This I refer to later. It is essential for a nation's credit that it should maintain a strong gold reserve, and therefore that we should not have to send more than we can help away.

4. We can export more goods. But seeing the great drain on our men for fighting and munition making it is hardly possible to increase our exports.

Reduce Our Consumption.

5. We can import less. Now clearly we must import all the munitions we want. *Therefore we must cut down all other imports not necessary for the war, i.e., our food, meat, wheat, foodstuffs of all kinds, tobacco, petrol, luxuries of all kinds. To do this we must cut down our consumption of all these things. And we must grow everything and make everything we can in this country to replace them.* For instance, an enormous amount more vegetables can be grown in this country, and can largely replace meat, &c. As a nation we are extraordinarily wasteful in food and ignorant of the food properties of vegetables, the amount of which can be almost indefinitely increased.

If we cannot somehow find the means to pay for all our huge imports, what happens? The answer is that unless we do somehow find the means we shall not be able to go on importing. I am not going to try here to explain the foreign exchanges. Let me say simply that the greater our debt, the more difficult it becomes for us to pay, and the more difficult it becomes to pay, the less we can buy with a sovereign. Ordinarily with one sovereign you can buy goods in America to the value of $4.86 cents. The other day you could only buy goods to the value of $4.54 cents. In other words, £1 was worth in America only 18s. 9d. What does this mean? It means, first, that we pay more and more for everything we import. That means that all prices for anything imported go up higher and higher. It means, too, that our credit gets less and less strong, and that it becomes not only more costly, but more difficult to buy what we want. Take the example of other countries: Austria could hardly buy anything abroad now. Nobody abroad knows how she would find the means to pay, and therefore won't lend her anything. Germany has to pay about 14 per cent. more for everything she buys. Russia has to pay between 30 per cent. and 40 per cent. more, and in fact could hardly buy anything without our help. Obviously it is vital, since all the Allies rely on our help in the same way, that we should not get in the same position of weakness as, for instance, Russia. Germany makes all the shells she needs herself—whether she can buy much abroad or not doesn't therefore very much matter. But we do not make all our own shells, nor do our Allies. We rely on buying a lot abroad. Whatever anyone spends here uselessly makes it more difficult for us to buy them. A man or woman spending unnecessarily either consumes something we have had to import, or else consumes something produced here, which in turn involves our importing in consequence to make good the gap.

Let me here note, too, a fundamental difference between munitions bought in our own country and munitions from foreign countries. The Government in ordering munitions at home hardly thinks whether it can or cannot pay for them. As long as the people believe in the Government at all, it will be able to pay either by raising taxation or loans, or by forced loans or in some other way. It can pay, as the history of all great wars shows, as long as its citizens will take its I.O.U.'s in some form. But it cannot do this abroad. Our Government cannot make forced loans or issue currency in America. It cannot pay Americans with a cheque on the Bank of England. It may persuade the Americans to lend us money. Otherwise it can only pay in something which is of value in America, *i.e.*, goods or gold or American securities. It must find the same means to pay as a private citizen has to. That is why it is safer to order all the munitions we can here. It may be impossible some day to find means of payment in America.

Let us remember, too, that the more money the Government has to borrow at home, the weaker its credit becomes, and, therefore, the less anxious people abroad are to lend. The problem of borrowing abroad will, therefore, become continuously more not less difficult.

Retain Our Gold Reserve.

3. *We must save, because we thereby help the country to retain its gold reserve.*

I pointed out above that the more we buy from abroad, the more gold we have to send them. It is very important for the credit of a country that its central bank should have a strong gold reserve. It gives confidence not only to the people themselves, but to foreign nations. It preserves its credit, and credit is all important. We have had already to send a great deal of gold away. London's position as the world's financial centre depends largely on its remaining a free gold market, *i.e.*, that anyone who wishes and can pay for it should be able to get as much gold as he likes from the Bank of England. The more we import the more difficult this becomes. This is another vital reason why we should cut down our consumption of everything we can. We are thereby reducing the amount of things we must import, and, in turn, directly helping to preserve the country's financial structure.

(To be continued.)

On Growing Younger.

Most of the women I meet are splendid at facing the strain of the present times; they are ready and anxious to take up their burdens—"to do their bit," in the hackneyed phrase of the day. What I meet less frequently is the humorous spirit of adventure that takes advantage, even in these dark days, of every scrap of fun and experience, realising the value and the taste of every moment.

To prepare for such tasting it might be a help to imagine oneself back in the Victorian era, or, if that stretch is too great, our life of two years ago will seem existence on another planet. Who, two years ago, could have foreseen the friendly give-and-take of daily intercourse to-day in the 'bus or railway carriage? We speak more, we smile more; our eyes send franker messages of sympathy; we help each other with uncouth parcels; we strap-hang with a difference. To be packed into a swaying crowd is no longer to be a unit of resentment, but one of an amused brotherhood. When shopping you are met with a more helpful tolerance than of old. It is no longer a disgrace to be economical; there are provision merchants flaunting on posters the query whether butter is worth its price compared to margarine, and restaurants which quote Government pamphlets and suggest that you should buy their vegetables rather than their meat. The Government has given its blessing to our oldest clothes, but never surely has there been a time when we were more free to spend on everything that matters, or more released from the tyranny of dull superfluities.

But what would most of all astonish the middle-aged survival of the Victorian era would be to look round at the view which has resulted from cutting down the trees. She would rub her eyes in wonder; planted here with her crinoline and side curls, her little upper-middle-class prejudices and restrictions. It would be a wonderful awakening! Just fancy the blinding force of the discovery that she might choose her work and do it; might be crossing-sweeper, postwoman, munition worker, taxi-cab driver, barmaid, ticket collector—dear knows what—without Mrs. Grundy fainting or even raising an eyebrow! In the Victorian age the "lady" sat at home in a stuffy room among her wax flowers and bead-mats; not even then, by the way, was her hand for ever rocking the cradle! To-day she offers herself to the Government and in the meantime does any job that turns up.

We are all finding new jobs, and there is nothing like it for making one feel young again. It means the re-discovery that we are fools at the untried, but that, too, is a part of youth. It means childhood's thrill of learning one's work and feeling ever so proud and grown-up over proficiency (though one may be fifty). There is a sort of joyous inward swagger that lightens the step of the newly-arrived recruit: one is sure that the postwoman gloats over her satchel and lantern, with twice a man's vigour do they give their double knock; more frequently does the woman ticket-collector demand a sight of the "season," from mere pride of office.

And alongside of the new work there is the gain of a fresh outlook. One enumerator, who, as commercial traveller and insurance agent, thought he had learnt something of the lives of the people, finds his past experience "nothing, absolutely nothing, when compared with those I have had since I took up this job." How many of us are discovering how much we lost in the past by keeping our fellows at a distance, and while realising the magnetism that comes from any sort of friendly human contact, we recognise what a waste of pleasure it is to lack the thrill of comradeship in work or play? MILESTONES.

N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITALS.

Great News from Troyes.

The unit was officially informed that it was to proceed to Marseilles on October 13th, and we understand that it is to be attached to the French army in the Balkans. This is one of the few voluntary hospitals that has ever been ordered to move with an expeditionary force—a striking testimony to the excellent work which Troyes has done. Dr. Louise McIlroy has had conferred upon her the title of Médecin-en-Chef.

The military authorities sent a number of men to help to pack up the hospital—the tents were taken down and the equipment packed in record time. We understand that on its arrival at Salonika the hospital will move with the army, but on this point we are not yet definitely informed. We await a telegram from Mrs. Harley to let us know of their safe arrival at Marseilles.

Royaumont.

Through the generosity of Miss S. E. S. Mair, President and Acting Commissioner of the Hospitals, Royaumont is now the proud possessor of a beautiful Union Jack, which floats over the old Abbaye, undoubtedly the first time in its history that a flag other than the French flag has adorned this ancient structure. They have had a very heavy week, and unfortunately they have to record three deaths amongst the patients. One was quite a boy, who, poor fellow, had to have his arm amputated, and the other was a man who, when he arrived, had hardly a whole bone in his body. The men are arriving in a seriously wounded condition. The doctors, nurses, and orderlies are acting splendidly under the strain.

Serbia.

Since the recent happenings in the East we have received no communications from our hospitals. The last telegram we had, dated October 11th, merely stated that the members who had gone out under the charge of Dr. and Mrs. Hope had arrived safely. We hear from another source that the hospitals at Belgrade have all been removed to a place of safety, but with such capable women at the heads of our units, and with Dr. Inglis herself on the spot, we do not feel that there is cause for grave anxiety. The Hospitals Committee have, however, in view of eventualities, made all the necessary arrangements with Sir Ralph Paget and his representative at Salonika, Mr. Behrens, for the safe conduct of our units south, should such a course be necessary. A cable from Mladanovatz, dated October 6th, asked us to intimate in Common Cause that all members of the staff were well.

CONCERT OF RUSSIAN MUSIC AT ÆOLIAN HALL.

Of special interest at the present time is the series of concerts of Russian music, in aid of our blinded soldiers and sailors, the first of which took place on Tuesday afternoon, October 12th, at the Æolian Hall. The paraphrase of the National Anthems of Russia, England, France, Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, and Japan, with which the concert appropriately opened, was brilliantly played on two pianos by Mr. Percival Garratt and Mr. Parlovitz. The piece is both interesting and original, and may quite possibly become the vogue. The violin concerto, by A. Glazounow, brilliantly and feelingly rendered by Mr. Lasseron, was received with much applause, as was also Mr. Garratt's performance of the three short pianoforte solos, "Finnish Love Song," by Sibelius, and "Enigma" and "Nocturne pour la main gauche," by Scriabin. The most attractive part of the concert, perhaps, consisted in the Finnish and Polish folk songs, which Madame Alys Bateman sang in her usual finished style. The "Song to the Spring," by Oskar Merikanto, and the "Cradle Song," by Rimsky-Korsakov, are particularly sweet and dainty, both as regards words and music, and should become popular favourites. The address on Russian music, by Mr. Evans, was both interesting and illuminating.

The second concert of this series takes place on November 9th, and will include the Balalaika Orchestra. The famous Russian prima donna, Madame Nikitana, is to appear at the third, on December 7th.

SETTING A MAN FREE.

"*Irish Life*" gives an interesting example of a girl of twenty stepping into the breach and setting free a man for Government work. Miss May Traill, daughter of Mr. William A. Traill, C.E., has evidently, says the writer, inherited her father's electrical talents. A student of Studley Horticultural College, Warwickshire (from which she obtained her certificate from the Royal Horticultural Society, passing fifth out of 153 candidates), she became, when war began, chauffeur of the College motor lorry, and when this was purchased for the Government and had to be delivered in London, she drove it from Studley to London, a distance of over 100 miles, and subsequently was placed on the staff of the College in full charge of the electric light and power installation. This consists of a 50-h.p. gas engine and suction gas plant driving two dynamos with a set of accumulators for the electrical lighting, and power for running the dairy and laundry plants and the electric incubators for hatching chickens by electricity. She has the assistance of a girl pupil and two boys, thus setting free a man who is now engaged in making torpedoes.

Correspondence.

Two very interesting letters printed below are a first instalment, we hope, of a discussion to which our readers will contribute. If we are to derive the full benefit of such discussion, it is necessary, however, for us to remember:—(1) *That the question with which we are faced does not turn upon the merits of Free Trade or of Tariff Reform; it is the pressing problem, how, in our daily spendings and savings, we can best maintain the* VITAL RESOURCES *of the country during the present crisis.* (2) *That our exports, with which we pay for our imports, have enormously decreased, while our indebtedness abroad is steadily growing.* (3) *Our duty to our brave Allies, whose trade with us is a matter of vital importance.*

THE FOE BEHIND THE FIGHTING LINE.

Madam,—Your leading article says—We must buy New Zealand butter and not Danish; South African and Italian oranges, not Seville or other Spanish fruit. But, if Danish butter be cheaper than New Zealand, how are we to reconcile our choice of the latter with our endeavour to economise? And if we cease to import from Denmark, how can we send her the exports, which we are exhorted from the highest quarters to increase?

You further tell us always to ask ourselves as we buy, "Where is the profit going?" Does not the profit arise out of the exchange of our exports for our imports? If we buy only from our own people, will not the trade of neutral countries fall into the hands of foreigners?

D. B. McLaren.

Madam,—I think the idea that we must buy our goods entirely from English Dominions and our Allies and not from neutral countries is a short-sighted policy and bad political economy. The idea of not buying butter from Denmark is also quite horrible to me, as a Suffragist. When we remember that the first International Women's Suffrage Conference held in Europe was held in Denmark and that our colours were formerly red and white, because such are the Danish colours, I feel shocked at the notion of boycotting that country's butter.

It is partly owing, too, to the excellent example Denmark gave us of what butter can be, that our own butter is what it is, and not what it was some ten or twelve years ago. It is extremely difficult to know whether what you buy comes from New Zealand or Denmark, for it is easy to change the labels—as Sydney Smith found with the soap—and the average consumer is simply only concerned, and always will be, in buying what is best and cheapest.

That suffering and ruin will fall unjustly on countries guiltless of this International crime is only what we must expect, since war is the supreme expression of Injustice. Do not let us add to the present general destruction of clear thought by in any way helping to injure the great principle underlying Free Trade. Isabella O. Ford.

TO SAVE THE FUTURE.

Madam,—An epoch-making meeting is to take place on October 26th, at 3 p.m., at the Guildhall, the Lord Mayor in the chair, assisted by the Duchess of Marlborough, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. Herbert Samuel, Sir Thomas Barlow, Sir James Crichton Brown, Mr. Benjamin Broadbent and others.

These names are sufficient guarantee of the importance of this event to consider "a national campaign to promote the welfare of motherhood and infancy"

Ten years ago a little band of pioneers founded schools for mothers and infant consultations in the face of opposition and lack of public support. To-day they are hailed as saviours of the nation, and the official recognition of their labours is manifest in the excellent circulars issued by the Board of Education and Local Government Board, more especially that of July 29th, 1915, on the Notification of Births (Extension) Act, 1915, whereby the Local Government Board urges local authorities to take immediate steps in the interests of infant and maternal welfare, and promises grants up to 50 per cent. of establishment and maintenance expenses of clinics for this purpose. The closing paragraphs of the circular are a direct appeal to the women of England to form themselves into committees through their local central organisations, and to help local authorities to adminster the Act. The Women's Local Government Society, Municipal Party, Liberal Federation, Imperial Health Association, Co-Operative Guild, Temperance Associations immediately occur to one as the very organisations that should get into touch with the National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality, 4, Tavistock Square (that is organising the meeting on October 26th, with the Central Committee for National Patriotic Organisations, and to which all schools for mothers, etc., are affiliated), to inaugurate the campaign on the widest possible basis. We have lost 75,000 men killed, 25,000 missing, 250,000 wounded in eleven months of war. We are losing this year from 100,000-150,000 babies out of an annual gift of 800,000. Shall we not save the nation at home whilst our youth is shedding its life-blood to save the nations abroad?

Next month, instead of the usual local elections, vacancies on the Councils are to be filled by co-option. Surely, the City Fathers, occupied as they are with matters military, may safely leave baby-saving to the City mothers, whom they shall invite to sit by their side for this special purpose! The meeting on October 26th should be the first of a series throughout the country to carry on the baby-saving crusade, so that in every town, village, and hamlet here shall be some place and time each week where every expectant mother and child in need may receive help and advice for the asking. There is no time to be lost, for while we talk and deliberate every half-hour five babies die and many more are maimed, to grow up one day to swell the ranks of the neglected million now so unfit as to be unable to serve their country in its need. Hundreds of women are ready to do their share, and await but the stimulus of the Press and platform—aye, and the pulpit, too—to start them on their war service to save the future; for now, indeed, "the hope of the world lies with the children." Barbara Tchaykovsky, M.D.

Madam,—An argument much used by men against Women's Suffrage is, "Women should not have the vote because they cannot fight." Might not that argument be more logically put into practice at the present time against the men who *could*, but *will not* fight for their country?

An Oxford Member of the N.U.W.S.S.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

MADAM,—In reply to Miss Clementina Black's letter in your last issue, I do not wish to combat her claim to be a better interpreter of our constitution than I am, though I abide by my interpretation. I only wish to repeat here what I said at the Council meeting, that in common with many others I felt the working of the new regulations with regard to resolutions, passed by the Council in 1913, to be most unsatisfactory, and that I purpose to call a special Council meeting to consider the amendment of those regulations.

LOUISE CREIGHTON, President of the N.U.W.W.

MADAM,—The letter from Miss Clementina Black in THE COMMON CAUSE of October 15th deserves the thanks of all those who desire, as I do, that the National Council of Women of Great Britain and Ireland should be the representative and powerful body that its name leads any hopeful person to expect. Miss Black might well be surprised to find that of the two days nominally given to the Council meeting, less than two sessions of one day were ultimately allowed by the Executive Committee for the consideration of the thirteen resolutions which the branches and affiliated societies had sent in, after having, with much trouble, obtained for them the large amount of support which the rules require. I say "ultimately allowed," because the preliminary programme placed the item "Resolutions" at the end of an extremely long scheme for the afternoon of the second Council day; but even this meagre chance of a further opportunity for considering the resolutions was withdrawn by the Executive before the final programme was printed in the handbook.

Thus it was that the branches and affiliated societies were only offered the morning from 10.30 to 1, and from 2.30 to 4 to discuss the proposals which they obviously wished to discuss (otherwise they would not have taken all the trouble which they did take to obtain places for them on the agenda), and even of this allowance part was lopped off at the beginning of the morning to allow time for the presentation of the secretary's and treasurer's reports and other semi-formal business.

The second day, nominally at the disposal of the Council, had been entirely "booked" by the Executive, who had set down for the morning meeting of that day a series of addresses, which, though extremely interesting, were not very different from the papers read at those meetings which are styled the "Conference." As for the afternoon of the second day, when fifteen reports upon other reports were set down for delivery, I can only say that the audience may have been deeply stirred, but that while some knitted others drowsed, and others made furtively for the doors, it successfully disguised its animation.

The Executive Committee, in short, had not troubled to conceal the fact that they did not intend the Council to consider more than just the few (or some of the few) resolutions which they were disposed to sanction. But they forgot that they had said (in red ink) that "It rests with the Council to decide whether all the resolutions shall be discussed and voted upon."

This red ink statement constituted a great, though involuntary concession. For, I am obliged to remind Miss Black, that according to the revised constitution of the Council, the Executive Committee have the power both of deciding "upon the order in which the resolutions shall be placed upon the agenda" and of apportioning "the amount of time to be allotted to each." It is true that the next sentence in the revised constitution reads, "The number of resolutions to be discussed by the Council shall be limited by the time available." And, in spite of all the Executive's attempt to pad out the programme, the whole of the evening of October 5th was left blank.

My reason, however, in writing is this. I happen to be the person primarily responsible for obtaining for the branches and affiliated societies this new power of placing on the agenda the resolutions which they desire to bring before the Council. But, as a member of the Revision Committee, I secured it only as the result of compromise. I surrendered the principle of "first come first served," and allowed the Executive Committee to place the resolutions according to their own judgment, preferences, or prejudices, knowing full well that members of the Council would not fail to observe the order in which the resolutions were placed, and draw their own inferences. For the same reason, I allowed the Executive to have the power of deciding how much time should be given to each resolution. Whether they used it, and whether they decided so to apportion the time that the Council should exactly at 4 o'clock find itself just too late to consider the "Control of the Liquor Traffic," I have some curiosity to learn.

My point throughout was to enable the Council to know what its constituent bodies wanted, instead of being told what the Executive Committee thought that they ought to want, and to have the resolutions tabled on the agenda in the form their authors had given them. Personally I was unable to gain this point without surrendering the others I have mentioned.

But when this revised constitution came before the Council meeting for consideration at Hull in 1913, I confess that I did look to some of the more progressive members of the Council to give the whole constitution (to which my colleagues on the revision commitee had devoted much time and labour) their close attention. I looked to them to strengthen the portions of the constitution with which I was not satisfied. They could, had they so willed, have maintained the principle that resolutions should be tabled in the order in which they were received; they could have kept for the Council or the Chairman the power to determine in the course of the meeting how much time should be spared for the consideration of a resolution. They could have supported the Revision Committee in its excellent proposal (for which I was not responsible) that there should be at least two Council meetings in the year; but they were quite content to allow this to be defeated. They happened at the time to have their attention preoccupied, and they failed—as it seemed to me—to realise that for many years to come a large national Council which would directly and without hindrance reflect the onward moving thought of women on legislative matters would be of the utmost value. There were members of the Council who gave painstaking and sympathetic help; but they were few.

Since this new constitution has still been very little studied, may I also be allowed to explain that the "Urgency Resolution" which appeared in such decent penultimate obscurity that many members of the Council did not notice it, ought to have been printed in the name of the Executive Committee, which alone has the power of putting such a resolution forward.

MARGARET HEITLAND.

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The N.U.W.S.S. is an association of over 52,000 men and women who have banded themselves together, under the leadership of Mrs. Henry Fawcett, for the purpose of obtaining the Parliamentary vote for women on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men. At this great national crisis, however, they have for the time suspended their ordinary political activities, in order to put themselves and their Union at the service of those who are organising the relief of distress caused by the war.

Green, White, and Red.

"It has so happened, you know, that all my working life has been spent in working with and among men only, as colleagues, employees, or subordinates. When war broke out it changed all that. Ever since last October I have been working with and among women only. And there was a curious difference," added the speaker musingly. "I have noticed things that I might have taken for granted if it hadn't been for the abruptness of the change."

"Oh, the war has changed many things, of course."

"Yes. Stopped my work and threw me out of my groove, for one thing; and it has put a new spirit into us all; I don't forget that, and yet ——. Do you know what struck me most of all? The solidarity—the—the—*passion* of women, when they could find a bit of work to do for the nation. I have been where there was rough work, dull, monotonous, thankless work, and I have never heard a grumble, nor seen a sign of weariness, nor found a woman who thought her drudgery beneath her. The wonderful strength of women has been a revelation to me. They caught at the chance of doing anything, *anything;* and they never let go!"

To women, and to women in this mood, the publications of the War Savings Committee are, probably, addressed. It is better to say "probably" because they do, in fact, chiefly recommend themselves to the common sense of the average well-to-do man, to whom they seem to bring a refreshing sense of novelty; and not to the imagination of women, who, for the most part, are chiefly struck by the platitudinous staleness of their contents. It is quite true that on women's co-operation the fortunes of the war, and the great issues involved, must depend, and that their special part of the burden will be "going without," and ever more and more "going without" that the vital energies and resources of the nation may be kept unimpaired.

"In the natural powers of the mind," Algernon Sidney decided, in the seventeenth century, men and women are equals, "though they have not those helps which we derive from study." But there is such a distinction between a man's mental habits and a woman's that it almost amounts to a difference in their outlook on life and business. A man readily makes an outlay to secure future greater efficiency; a woman, for reasons which lie very deep down in the history of the human race, is chiefly bent on making the best of what she has. Once, no doubt, this was an acquired characteristic, but now it seems to be transmitted chiefly down the "spindle side" of the family. It is a quality which borders upon a weakness; but let us take advantage of it, for now it is a national asset. A woman cherishes her old possessions. A man consigns his machinery swiftly to the scrap-heap, and "writes off" his plant at ten years. A woman will not part with her ramshackle sewing-machine, if she can help it, so long as she can coax it to "go." Her own labour and trouble she counts as nothing if she can avoid spending her husband's money. "Her husband's money"; her husband's toil—there is a little, sharp pain at her heart at the bare thought of wasting his earnings. And that curious little pang, which sometimes makes her close her purse when she should not, also makes a woman apt to drive rather hard bargains, so that it is said lightly that "women are mean." Yet the money is not hers to spend. Her sense of what it costs to earn, and what it must do for her children,

haunts all her bargainings. But if you ask her for something that is her own, really hers, her labour, her scanty leisure, how swift is her response!

No woman "skimps" for love of meanness; nor saves for the pleasure of saving, but for the sake of the love that tugs at her heart-strings; her mind is full of warm imaginings that hover and brood over her mate and the nest which she must protect against the cold. This is well known to the sages who reiterate that "the woman's place is the home"; but now, in faltering tones, admit that, after all, in certain circumstances, she must look beyond it, and even come out of it for national needs. Perhaps it is this dilemma which chills the strictures of war savings committees. Perhaps it is this that leads them to let larger issues alone and to fumble among unfamiliar details only too familiar to those addressed. It seemed too difficult, too unprecedented, to drop the tone *de haut en bas*, and to speak straight to the nation-builders, the women of Great Britain: "You have given your lovers, your husbands, and your sons; give yourselves! The State needs every brain and heart, and you, too, are the State!" But it is not yet given to committees or officials to discern "the solidarity and passion of women when they can find work to do for the nation." And it is possible to feel some sympathy for the said officials and committees, bound, by all their traditions, to address women not as one-half of the nation, but as a class apart; for the inherent weakness of their position becomes apparent when, with something of the manner of the male inspector examining the sewing of the sixth standard, part-way between the austere and the perfunctory, they set about their work. We are half taken to task, half set a task, by the other half of the State. And yet we women of Great Britain know now, as never before, that the work of the fathers, husbands, and brothers is our work, their way our way, and we, too, are the State.

The soul of the Island-race speaks in us in every beat of our hearts. From far away across the Victorian era ring glorious words that seem to have been spoken prophetically, as the greatest poets can speak, to us in our need to-day.

I am in thee to save thee,
As my soul in thee saith;
Give thou as I gave thee,
Thy life-blood and breath,
Green leaves of thy labour, white flowers of thy thought, and red fruit of thy death.

Be the ways of thy giving
As mine were to thee;
The free gift of thy living,
Be the gift of it free;
Not as servant to lord, nor as master to slave, shall thou give thee to Me!

Interviews with Representative Women.

II.—MISS MARGARET MILNE FARQUHARSON,

Hon. Sec. of the National Political League Land Council.

In response to Lord Selborne's appeal, on October 2nd, for women of every class to help with agricultural work, the Land Council of the National Political League has organised a meeting, on Friday, October 22nd, at three o'clock, at the Mansion House, to gain public interest and support for their work in placing women upon the land.

"During the year," Miss Farquharson, Hon. Sec. of the Land Council, told me, "we have trained some three hundred women for different kinds of land work. We have two different systems of training: a short course of six weeks, intended to fit women quickly to meet the present emergency; and a minimum year's course, for women who intend to take up agriculture seriously as their profession."

"What prospects," I asked, "do you think there will be for women who have gone through the year's course?"

"We hope they will become farm bailiffs. They are taught how to deal with cows and horses, breeding, riding, breaking-in of young foals, management of crops, ploughing, use of machinery, &c.; in short, they are given a really thorough training; and, of course, we only give this training to picked women with a special aptitude for farming.

"One group of women is being trained on a farm of 1,000 acres in Sussex, which is paying well, under a woman's management. Another group of eight are to be in Norfolk, working under a good stud-groom and a woman who is a very good agriculturalist. At Marlowe, on Mrs. Sargant Florence's land, under the capable direction of Mrs. Young, about twenty women have already received short trainings. This promises to become an excellent farm centre for women. Mr. E. P. Farrer's poultry and farm scheme, which has just been organised at Lingfield, Surrey, has already taken eight students, who are not only gaining a thorough qualification in poultry but are given a general farm training as well. The culture of pigs is to be a special feature here. The farm at Meopham, Kent, has done well from the start, and has its full number of students."

"I suppose those who go in for the shorter training are mainly amateurs anxious to do war emergency work?"

"Yes; but not entirely so. Many are women accustomed to agriculture, who have lived, overseas, on farms or on the land in England. An interesting point in connection with our training is that some are professional women, thrown out of employment, whom we were able to help by means of a special fund, allowing them a maintenance grant of 15s. while they were being trained."

"And can a woman really be made into an efficient worker in six or eight weeks?"

"Yes; if she is keen and intelligent. A short time ago we made an appeal to landowners to give a quick training on their home farms. This is not a great expense, and the results were most encouraging. In a few weeks the pupils learned the general round of dairy work, milking, cleaning the byres, and so on, and they were snapped up as fast as we could supply them. We were, and are, inundated with letters from farmers asking us for efficient women. Indeed, the shortage is increasing rapidly."

"How are they satisfied with the conditions under which they work? Do they not sometimes find that they are expected to help in the house, as well as out-of-doors?"

"We do not allow this. No place is ever considered by the Council where the girls are expected to combine house and dairy work. Of course, the wages are not high—15s. to 25s. a week is the usual pay—but this often includes a cottage and vegetables, sometimes milk and fuel. If two or three women share a cottage they can live quite well on this."

"And are the farmers generally satisfied with the girls?"

"Yes; we have had some very complimentary letters. One girl we sent down for a six-weeks' training did so well that she was asked to stay on. Soon afterwards the farm was sold to a tenant farmer, who was very prejudiced about women's powers, but, finding a woman there, he kept her on as an experiment, and watched her efforts, starting with a half-contemptuous curiosity and gradually warming to an ardent admiration. After a little time he wrote to the Land Council to say how highly he appreciated this girl's work, confessing himself quite converted, and asserting that she would not only make a good farmer but would make farming pay. This potential capacity in the woman for making money seemed to have made a great impression on this man, who so speedily had to cast aside his prejudices."

"Do you ever find paid work for women straight away, without any preliminary training?"

"Yes; we have supplied about four hundred unskilled hands for emergency work, such as pea and hop-picking. In Lincolnshire a party of our people worked under very rough conditions, living in a barn, and earning 10s. or 12s. a week. They went down in the same spirit that the men go into the trenches, determined to 'stick it.'

"A party of sixty hop-pickers for Worcestershire was a particularly interesting event. These quite enjoyed their experience, and got on most friendly terms with the other hop-pickers. The influence of the 'lidy 'oppers,' as they were called, had a wonderful moral effect on the camp. There was a great improvement in the language and general tone, and the girls introduced various social amenities, such as concerts, which were much appreciated."

"I suppose you were also asked for helpers for hay-time and harvest?"

"Yes; and our dairy-workers usually helped in the fields in the harvest season. In addition, also, to direct land work, I might point out that we sent a great many women for baling hay and others for supervising hay-baling in connection with the Forage Department of the War Office, to see that the quality of the hay was all right and that it was properly despatched, and so on.

"Two women we sent on to a farm distinguished themselves in sheep-dipping. At first the bailiff was very sceptical. He

expected that as soon as the sheep began to struggle the girls would let go; but they hung on tight, and succeeded so well that he was quite delighted with them."

"It seems very difficult just now to turn one's mind to 'after the war,' but are you making any plans for the future?"

"Yes, indeed, we do not intend the Council to be a war-time organisation only. We have drawn up definite schemes, and, amongst other plans, we are thinking of setting up some of the women we are training in a co-operative way."

"And what about our Dominions overseas? Should there not be an opening in some of these?"

"We are already in touch with Australia with a view to pressing the Government to give grants of land to women as they do to men. In some districts there is no doubt that properly trained women can do well. One woman who went out with only a little capital and ran a small farm herself, with men working under her, made enough money in eight years to come home and live comfortably."

"I hope," I remarked, "that it may be possible to organise some really big scheme of emigration for women later on—it is sure to be badly wanted. But it will be a pity if any of these new openings that women are making now in England are closed again after the war."

"There should be a future for women, I am sure, in dealing with horses," Miss Farquharson replied. "We have pioneered two depots in which women will look after worn-out horses that have got to be brought back to health. Their success in this has been simply wonderful. The sympathy and gentleness of the women soothes the horses' nerves in a very marked degree, and they become so placid and contented that they pick up in a way they would never do under ordinary conditions. At these depots the horses are looked after entirely by experienced women, who thoroughly understand and love them, and the success they have achieved should lead to a big thing in the future.

"We hope, too, next year to have quite a number of women ready for ploughing and reaping if only we can get sufficient public support."

M. M.

The Housekeeper and War Economies.

Before the war it was pointed out by various people, notably by Suffragists, that housekeepers collectively have a very great influence on the trade of the nation, as they create the demand for so large a number of commodities. This, when granted, was mostly treated as a fact of little interest. But now that change and reform in our expenditure are urgently needed, the housekeeper is exhorted on all sides to effect that change and reform herself—everyone is eager to remind her of her responsibility to the nation.

The magnitude of the responsibility is a growth of later years. Since the middle of the last century women have continued to buy ready-made goods, one after the other, and to give up making them. This change has meant an increase of purchasing power, a greater command of money, a greater choice among goods, and some balancing of their relative values. Next it has meant a more definite voice in the allotment of the husband's income. It is quite the custom now for the wife to allot the greater part of the yearly expenditure; and thus to relieve the husband of detailed finance at home, leaving him more free for his business. But, even when that is not the case, there is hardly a "family man" in the land who, when he has once estimated how much more he has to pay in taxes since the new Budget, will not turn to his wife and say, "Now, you must tell me where I'm to get this." Is this increase on income tax coming off holidays, education, clothes, or the dentist's bill? Can the increase on the grocer's account be met by a decrease on the butcher's or on the greengrocer's? It is for the wife to decree what are luxuries, what are necessaries; and often that is no easy decision. It has always needed care and provision for the future to allot money wisely; and now—to look into the future is for most of us to look into mist and darkness.

In addition, the community, if not the husband, urges the wife to save by spending less than she did. She is asked to spend a penny where she used to spend twopence, if that is what the cheery poster on the subject may be taken to mean. What a task! The 2d. of yesterday must, on the average, be replaced by 2⅝d. to-day to buy the same quantity of food, at any rate. So that, if she is considering food only, they ask her to spend 1d. instead of 2⅝d.—that is, 3d. is to do the work of 8d.! Fortunately, other commodities are not as seriously affected as food.

More Brain Work for the Home.

Women have already shown that the nation can depend on them for any sort of willing exertion. They have shown also their power of thought, of discrimination, and of foresight. It may well be that the latter power is to be the chief demand from housekeepers, instead of active service.

The nation asks, in short, for women of capacity. Now is the time for them to prove—and improve—their capacity, to use their brains to the full, to seek, and to ponder over good counsel. The adaptable housewives will be the real assets of the nation, not those who cling to their "ways"—the ways of the old world that ended in August, 1914. But when they come to consider the task before them in detail, they will find that there will be extensive demands on their time. Cheaper foodstuffs need more time in preparation for table; economies in fuel need "eternal vigilance," and home-made articles, home-made contrivances of all sorts that recommend themselves as cutting down expenditure present a heavy time-bill.

The Middle Class Woman's Time.

The use of time by middle and upper class women is a matter that deserves an essay to itself. The writer has believed for some time that the very unequal distribution of spare time has been a national evil comparable with the unequal distribution of wealth. Apart from the harassed housekeepers who get no spare time, the women who have learned the value of time usually do so by adopting a profession or business, and thereby discovering that their hours have come to have a value in money. Meanwhile the ordinary man has a general impression that the women of his household have very little to do. Can we blame him, when we see the number of women frittering away time in public; lingering outside, even more than inside, drapers' shops, crowding to matinées, or taking dogs for walks? Have not most of us professional women suffered for years from the dilatoriness of the assistants in large drapers' shops, who are not prepared for customers who know what they want, and desire to secure it expeditiously? They expect customers who willingly kill time in shopping.

It is these things which have to come to an end. The nation certainly needs our time, for the national output of all kinds must be increased. It asks especially, then, the middle class women who are disappointed in efforts to leave home to enter munition works, who are doubtful about the value of their output at home on soldiers' clothes or comforts—to consider whether the utility of their lives to their nation may not be in the economical administration of their own homes, or in helping overworked neighbours to accomplish all the economies which suggest themselves, but demand too much time.

It may be that the stupendous changes taking place in the whole of our lives will bring about a return to many forms of domestic industries, though the articles would be for private use, not for sale. At present it is difficult to prophesy this or any other effect. But one thing is certain—our good men-folk can no longer afford the luxury of keeping idle women. In future, perhaps, the United States will have the monopoly of this form of luxury, and we may wish them joy of it!

But we are to see to it now that in one most important aspect of affairs we never go back to the old conditions; that we never again have the isolated housewife working out her daily perplexities alone. "Let us take hands together and help"—help each other. Let us work together as far as we are able, and let each of us find in her neighbour a comrade and friend instead of an alien critic. We have a common problem to solve. With genuine good will and desire for co-operation, the solution might prove a much more communal one than the Victorian housekeeper could ever have dreamed possible.

M. McKillop, M.A.

PAY OF WOMEN REPLACING MEN.

The concluding sentence of the much abbreviated report in our last issue of Miss Anderson's speech at the Conference of the N.U.W.W., appears to have misled some of our readers. Miss Anderson said, "Sometimes women are doing substantially similar work at similar pay with marked success after a short training. Sometimes where work is hard and heavy the women replace men in a proportion of three or four to two at an equivalent wage to the output. In a relatively few cases did I hear of these direct replacements being at a less cost in labour." Her point was not that women were being paid the same wage in the majority of cases, but that where direct replacement takes place the cost of labour is in the main the same.

Notes from Headquarters.

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	£7,360	12	2

LOST LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE N.U.

In view of the fact that several letters containing Cheques and Postal Orders have lately failed to reach us, we shall be glad if any contributors who have not received an acknowledgment will communicate at once with the Hon. Treasurer, at 14, Great Smith Street, S.W. In order to ensure safe delivery all letters containing money should be registered, and all cheques and postal orders should be crossed.

"THE ENGLISHWOMAN" EXHIBITION.

The fifth annual exhibition, organised by *The Englishwoman*, will be held at the Central Hall, Westminster, from November 17th to November 27th, 1915. The exhibition will be opened by the Marchioness of Londonderry, and amongst other patrons may be noted Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Lady Frances Balfour, Winifred, Countess of Arran, Muriel, Countess de la Warr, the Countess of Brassey, the Lady Betty Balfour, the Lady Robert Cecil, the Lady Cowdray, the Lady Willoughby de Broke, Miss Lena Ashwell, &c.

Despite war conditions, the organisers are continuing their efforts to provide this annual meeting-place for would-be-purchasers, and the products of women handicraft workers, being assured that there are many among the British public who desire to encourage our home arts and industries. The exhibits are of great variety and beauty, thirty different handicrafts being represented. Purchasers are advised not to overlook amongst all this wealth of production the handwoven materials in beautiful colours, suitable for costumes, blouses, upholstery, &c., and the English toys, which range from the "soft" stuffed animal to realistic models of an English village.

Of pathetic interest, too, are the specimens of Armenian needlecraft, which are being sold for the benefit of the surviving victims of recent Turkish savagery in Armenia.

It is hardly necessary to indicate the appropriateness of these wares for Christmas and New Year presents, but a word of advice may be offered to readers of THE COMMON CAUSE to come early and select their Yuletide gifts from these alluring stalls. They will thus not only garner a harvest of beauty for themselves, but will be aiding our home arts and handicrafts in a season of war-time difficulty.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Giving his views on the results of Women's Suffrage in New Zealand to a representative of *The Brooklyn Tablet*, the Most Rev. Thomas O'Shea, Archbishop of Wellington, said :—

"Women's Suffrage has been in operation in New Zealand for twenty-three years, and every one of those twenty-three years has been marked by progress towards better government and better living conditions. . . . For instance, women were in the forefront in bringing about arbitration of strikes, child labour abolition, regulated hours for workers, and other reforms that have improved living conditions of the workers. The men of New Zealand simply decided that to their own experience they would add that of the women folk. The women were willing to undertake the duties as well as the rights, and they accepted the suffrage, with the result that our Government has grown better ever since. That's the whole story of Suffrage in New Zealand."—*Women's Journal*, Boston, September 25th.

A THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

"In every work trust thine own soul; for this is the keeping of the Commandments."—*Ecclesiasticus*, 32 : 23, 23.

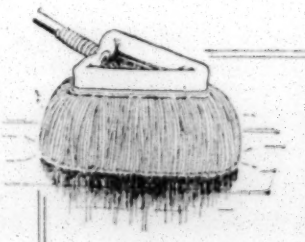
FUR-TRIMMED
Pony-cloth COATS.

THE new Fashion for fur-trimmed garments is one that will make a strong appeal to most women, for it embraces the practical with the elegant, and is non-extravagant. The new styles we are showing in Fur-trimmed Pony-cloth Coats have been much appreciated. Here is one of them: The **"REGINA" Mohair Pony-cloth Coat,** very like real Pony skin. Very bright; all round belt; collar, cuffs and flounce of black fur; lined satin.

£6 16s. 6d.

PETER ROBINSON'S
OXFORD STREET

Peter Robinson Ltd.



Economic & Easy Housecleaning

is achieved with the SERV-OL Mop, the 54 inch handle enabling you to stand upright to polish the floor. There is no need to exert unnecessary labour if you use a Serv-ol Mop. The Serv-ol Mop is specially constructed in a triangular design so that it will probe and thoroughly clean all corners without the use of the "Finishing off" duster. Serv-ol Mop when slightly pressed to the floor will cover more space than two hands with the duster.

Serv-ol Mop

has a self-adjusting spring handle which will help you to clean under the lowest and on top of the highest piece of furniture without stopping to adjust screws, bolts or other fitments. The spring socket works itself; every detail of the Serv-ol Mop has been so carefully studied that when in use each part does *something* to obtain the polished surface.

4/11

Call at our Showrooms and ask to see one in use. Our Demonstrators will clearly show you the wonderful and varied uses to which Serv-ol Mop can be put, or send post-card and we will send you our illustrated leaflets.

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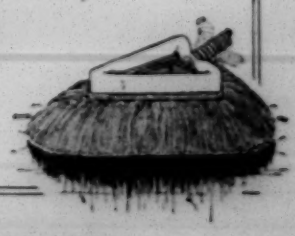

BIRMINGHAM AND THE CENTRAL COUNTIES' FEDERATION.

The Central Counties' Federation is now in much closer touch with Birmingham, its largest society sharing the same offices and the same secretary. By way of responding to the call for increased national economy, the Federation is holding a series of courses of lectures on "Food Economy in War Time." These lectures are being organised by the Leamington, Walsall, Solihull, West Bromwich, Rugby and Birmingham societies, and also by the Sutton society in co-operation with the Sutton branch of the Women's Co-operative Guild. In several of these places the education authorities are warmly seconding the enterprise.

Fortunately, it was possible to secure the services of "The Pudding Lady," Miss Florence Petty, to give the opening lectures of the course in each instance; and everyone is anticipating the pleasure of learning how to make fascinating and nutritious delicacies out of almost nothing!

The Birmingham society, although its members are all working at canteens, patriotic clubs, women patrols, Red Cross work, &c., is anxious to do some definite piece of work in aid of the women and children of the city, as it did last year.

To this end it must have funds, and therefore is holding a sale on Oct. 26th partly to gain money for this purpose, but mainly in support of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals. Colonel Hart, in command of the troops in the district, and Mr. Gilbert Barling, together with many other eminent men and women in the city, medical and otherwise, are giving generous assistance; while Dr. Grace Eleanor Soltau is opening the sale on October 27th.

Two special features of the sale will be lantern lectures on the Scottish Women's Hospitals, and a stall for grey woollen goods, so sorely needed by our Italian allies, who are fighting already in ice trenches, with the temperature continually below zero.

Several of the societies in the Federation are holding working parties for the hospitals, and have helped Birmingham with whatever they had ready and finished.

Working parties for our Suffrage hospitals, with short addresses and tea, are proving a delightful way of keeping up the interests of the friends of Women's Suffrage. At the next sewing party at Solihull a Belgian lady is giving an account of her escape from Antwerp, to members and "Friends" as they work for Italian soldiers. C. R.

WHAT TO DO ON DARK EVENINGS.

Now that the long evenings have come and that we are kept indoors more from fear of the terrors that lurk in the darkened streets than from actual fear of the Zeppelins themselves, it is astonishing how industrious we have one and all become. The war has revived the art of knitting and sewing with marvellous rapidity, and there are many women to-day who have discovered the fascination of the needle, to whom eighteen months ago it appeared to be only a relic of a mid-Victorian era when hockey sticks were unknown.

Ever since the beginning of the war the women of England, in their passionate anxiety to help the men who are giving their lives for their country, have been feverishly knitting and sewing to provide them with necessary comforts. And now that winter is approaching once more, bringing the promise of bitter cold to be borne by our men in the trenches, our thoughts are once more turned to really useful Christmas presents for soldiers and sailors, and to means of procuring them.

The London Society for Women's Suffrage, realising this need, are arranging a sale of plain needlework to be held towards the end of November, when they hope to have on sale all kinds of useful garments and warm clothing for both our soldiers at the front and for our poorer brothers and sisters at home.

Here, then, is everybody's opportunity! Not only can they help to send comforts to the front, but they can at the same time help the London society to continue its "Women's Service" work of organising voluntary work for women, promoting new industries and providing workers for canteens and munition factories. What could be more congenial these dark evenings than a small working party, with an amusing novel being read aloud, and the happy consciousness that every stitch made is going to be of real help to someone or other?

Advice as to articles for the sale and patterns of both children's and soldiers' garments will be gladly given to anyone applying at 58, Victoria Street, S.W.

DONATIONS TO N.U.W.S.S. SCOTTISH WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

	£	s.	d.
Forward, as per list of October 7th	62,925	9	5½
Further donations received to October 14th, 1915:—			
*Sir R. Rowan Anderson ...	5	0	0
Craigend Ladies' Patriotic Society, per Miss Lewis, per Mrs. Slater, Hon. Sec., Perth W.S.S. (Serbia)	20	0	0
Robert Paterson, Esq. (Serbia)	2	2	0
Mrs. Howat	5	0	0
Mrs. Monteith Macphail ...	5	0	0
James Mitchell, Esq., c/o Mrs. Scott (Serbia)	0	5	0
Staff of Coaltown of Wemyss Public School, Fife, per D. H. Lindsay, Esq. (Serbia) ...	0	18	0
*Miss Isabella Paterson (Gen. Fund)	0	15	0
Lincoln W.S.S., per Miss F. L. Harrison, Hon. Treas., to name "Lincoln" Bed for six months (Serbia) (Kragujevatz)	25	0	0
Staff of Higholm School, Port-Glasgow, per Miss Marion E. Anderson	2	12	6
Joseph Russell, Esq. (Gen. Fund)	25	0	0
Mrs. and Miss Don (Serbia) ...	1	0	0
*A tribute from the Lyceum Club, Melbourne, Australia, to name a 2nd "Dr. Elizabeth Ross" Bed for six months in Serbia (Mladanovatz), per Mrs. Osbourne ...	25	0	0
*Staff of Bruntsfield School, per T. J. Robertson, Esq., Edinburgh (Serbia)	1	4	6
*Office Staff of Leith, Hull, & Hamburg Steam Packet Co., Ltd., per Peter Reid, Esq.	1	10	0
President, Secretary, and two members of Whitby W.S.S., per Miss J. E. Ingram, Hon. Sec.	1	2	6
James Tennant, Esq.	1	0	0
Mrs. J. M. Lauchlan	1	0	0
"A Friend"	0	9	0
Mrs. R. Jackson	1	1	0
Miss Florence Macleod, for "Madge Neill Fraser" Hospital (Mladanovatz) ...	2	0	0
*Mr. and Mrs. Boardman, per Mrs. Todd, B.A., Hon. Sec., Preston W.S.S., Farington Lodge, Nr. Preston (Serbia)	2	0	0
Miss Weir	1	0	0
Miss Lileen Hardy	5	0	0
*Staff Tower Bank School, Portobello, per Robt. Collet, Esq.	0	15	0
Anon. (Serbia)	5	0	0
*James Steel, Esq. (Mladanovatz)	15	0	0
Mrs. Laurenson	0	10	0
Buxton W.S.S., per Mrs. Whitworth, Hon. Treas. (Gen. Funds)	10	0	0
*List of Subscribers to "Carlisle" Bed (Serbia), 2nd contribution from 23 members and friends, per Miss Mabel E. Bardsley:—Anon. (£1 10s.), Mrs. Bardsley (£1), Miss Mabel E. Bardsley (£1), Mrs. Nigel Buchanan (£1), Mrs. Buch (£1 1s.), Misses Baty (4s.), Mrs. James Carr (£1 1s.), Miss D. Carr (10s.), Mrs. Chance (£1 1s.), Miss Mabel Fell (£5), Friend (5s.), Miss Halton (5s.), Friend (1s.), Miss Hollingdale (3s.), Miss Lindsley (2s. 6d.), Mrs. James Morton (£2 2s.), Miss S. Main (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Scott Nicholson (5s.), Mrs. Reay (3s.), Miss Sewell (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Sewell (2s.), Miss Sparkes (2s. 6d.), Mrs. T. Wright (2s. 6d.). Total acknowledged in last week's list, £15 5s. 6d. 3rd contribution:—Mrs. Anderson (2s.), Miss Ferguson (2s. 6d.), Mrs. Hepworth (10s.), Miss Lowthian (2s. 6d.), Mrs. McCumsky (5s.), Miss McCumsky (1s.), Mrs. Maudsley (2s. 6d.), Miss Rhodes (£5), Miss Robinson (2s. 6d.), (Mrs. Crompton (£5). Total of £26 13s. 6d. for 2nd six months	11	8	0
West of England Fed., per Mrs. Roger Clark, Hon. Treas., Street, Somerset. £15 further toward "Gloucestershire" Bed, £10 further for "Somerset" Bed	25	0	0
*Alex. Cupples	2	0	0
Proceeds of collecting box in Fisher's Hotel, Pitlochry, per the Manageress, to name "Fisher's Hotel, Pitlochry," Bed (Troyes)	30	0	0
*Half proceeds of Sale of Bed Spread on behalf of Greenock Serbian Flag Day, per Cecil Thomson, Esq., Hon. Sec. to above (Serbia) ...	6	11	4
Miss W. Rintoul	10	10	0
*Mrs. Strang, to continue "Wahroonga" Bed for 2nd six months (Serbia)	25	0	0
Mrs. D. B. McLaren (Serbia)	10	0	0
Miss Sarah L. Stiell (£5), Robert G. Stiell, Esq. (£5) ...	10	0	0
Miss J. G. Stiell	5	0	0
Mrs. D. Graham (Serbia) ...	0	5	0
*Miss Isabella A. Dickson (Serbia)	5	0	0
*A. Pearson, Esq.	1	1	0
Anon., to name "Amanda" Bed (Valjevo), six months ...	25	0	0
Proportion of entry money, &c., in competitions, Season 1915, by the Braid Bowling Club, Edinburgh, per James Stirling, Esq., Hon. Sec. and Treas., Braid Estate Recreation Grounds (Serbia) ...	3	5	4
"Tim" (Serbia)	1	0	0
*Huddersfield W.S.S. and Friends, per Miss Harrop, to continue "Emily Frances Siddon" Bed for a year (Serbia):—Miss Agnes Brook (£5), Miss Heppenstall (5s.), Miss Mildred Harrop (2s. 6d.), A Friend (7s.), Mrs. Glaisyer (10s. 6d.), Dr. Gill (10s.), H. M. Phipson, Esq. (£1 1s.), Mrs. Piercy (10s.), Mrs. Stoddart (5s.), Miss W. K. Williams (5s.), Mrs Laycock (£1 1s.), Mr. and Mrs. E. Hoyle (£2 2s.), "Shooting Party," per Mrs. Hoyle (17s.), Mrs. Blamires (£5), Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Lockwood (£2), Miss E. M. Walker (10s.), Miss Hebblethwaite (2s. 6d.), Mrs. F. Wallace (10s. 6d.), John Sugden, Esq. (2s. 6d.), Mrs. J. Crowther (10s.), Mrs. C. F. Sykes (£1), Mrs. D. Johnstone (£2), The Misses Johnstone (£1), Lady Raynor (£2), Mrs. T. Kilner Clarke (£1), Miss C. M. Moore (10s.), Mrs. R. Nelson (2s. 6d.), collected by Mrs. Wilmhurst (£15 11s. 6d.), collected by Mrs. Rennards (£3 9s. 6d.), Arcadia Tennis Club Sewing Party, per Mrs. Rennards (10s. 6d.), collected by Miss Johnstone (£1 0s. 6d.), Miss O'May (4s.). Total, £50, of which £25 has been already acknowledged	25	0	0
*Miss Goodrich (Serbia) ...	0	3	6
*Chinley and Chapel-en-le-Frith W.S.S., per Mrs. Preston, further for "Chinley and Chapel-en-le-Frith" Bed (Serbia)	3	0	0
Mrs. T. S. Thomson, per Mrs. Reid (Serbia)	1	0	0
*Mrs. Wm. Clarke, per Mrs. Robertson	5	0	0
Hugh Roberts, Esq.	10	0	0
British Women's Temperance Association, per Miss Lockhart, Hon. Treas., Edinburgh. For maintenance of B.W.T.A. Motor Ambulance (Royaumont)	25	0	0
Miss M. Cameron	0	5	0
Anon. (Red Cross in Serbia)	0	2	6
*Worcester W.S.S., per Miss Williams: — Collection at Miss Thurstan's Meeting (£11 0s. 0½d.), Sale of Hospital Reports (7s. 1½d.) (Serbia)	11	7	2
*Per Active Service Fund, N. U. W. S. S., Wesminster. (Not earmarked):—Miss A. Gardner (5s.), Miss C. B. Thresher (£1 1s.), Miss E. M. and Mr. H. M. Leaf (£7 2s.), Miss E. C. de Steiger (10s.), Mrs. Carvick Webster (£10), *Mrs. Randall Vickers, as member of Bristol W.S.S. Committee, to name "Randall Vickers" Bed (Royaumont), 2nd six months (£25), Mrs. H. C. Hull (£5) (France), Miss S. Whittuck (2s. 6d.) (Serbia), *Mr. T. Spurgeon (5s.) (Serbia)	49	5	6
E. B. B. Preston (Serbia) ...	0	2	0
Mrs. Slater, per Miss Ethel Emanuel	1	1	0
Miss Morton	1	0	0
Total	£63,395	1	3½

* Denotes additional donation

Erratum Note.—In last week's list, donation from Mrs. Blair, Hoprig-mains, £7 10s. additional to 3rd "Mak Mery" Bed, already acknowledged £106, should read £107.

The Hon. Treasurer begs once more to thank all those who have helped and are helping, and will gratefully receive further contributions to carry on the work. Cheques should be sent either to the Hon. Secretary, Dr. Elsie Inglis, 2, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, or to the Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Laurie, Red House, Greenock, and crossed "Royal Bank of Scotland."

Further List of Beds Named.

Name of Bed	*Donor.*
"Lincoln" (Kragulevatz) (six months)	Lincoln W.S.S., per Miss F. L. Harrison, Hon. Treas., Witham View, Lincoln.
"2nd Dr. Elizabeth Ross" (Mladanovatz) (six months)	A tribute from the Lyceum Club, Melbourne, Australia, per Mrs. Osbourne, University. Melbourne.
"Sheena's Cot" (Mladanovatz)	Anon.
"Carlisle" (Serbia) (2nd six months)	Per Miss Mabel Bardsley, Hon. Sec., Carlisle, W.S.S., Stanwix, Carlisle.
"Fisher's Hotel, Pitlochry" (Troyes)	Per the Manageress, Fisher's Hotel, Pitlochry.
"Wahroonga" (Serbia) (2nd six months)	Mrs. Strang, 52, Monreith Road, Newlands.
"Amanda" (Valjevo)	Anon.
"Emily Frances Siddon" (Serbia) (2nd six months)	Huddersfield W.S.S., per Miss E. Harrop, 60, West Parade, Huddersfield.
"Randall Vickers" (Royaumont) (2nd six months)	Per Active Service Fund, N.U.W.S.S., Mrs. Randall Vickers (as member of Bristol W.S.S.).

MARRIAGE.

Thieme—Griesbach.—On September 18th, 1915, at Folkestone, Lieut. H. Stanley Thieme, 49th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, of Edmonton, Canada, to Miss Gladys M. Griesbach, of Portsdown Lodge, Golders Green, London.

SO MANY ANSWERS.

An advertiser writes to say that she will not put any more advertisements in The Common Cause *at present*, as she has had *so many answers* that she will be kept busy for a time; but that she will certainly advertise again later.

What Some of Our Societies are Doing.

Triumphant Achievement by Rotherham.

The maternity scheme is maturing, and, indeed, we have achieved unhoped-for success. A maternity scheme committee was formed, consisting of two representatives from each of the following associations: I.L.P., Primrose League, Women's Liberal Association, Co-op. Women's Guild, Railway Women's Guild, B.W.T.A., and N.U.W.S.S. Mrs. Oldham was appointed to act as secretary, and Miss Brooksbank (sec. of the Co-op. W.G.) as chairman.

The acting M.O.H. was interviewed, and the scheme laid before him; he expressed his approval of the scheme, and promised to do all in his power to promote it.

The Health Committee were approached by Mrs. Oldham, and were given copies of the scheme drawn up. The Maternity Commttee appointed a deputation to visit the Health Committee, this deputation first to visit Sheffield to get hints from there. Mrs. Oldham then wrote to chairman of the Health Committee requesting that they would meet the deputation, and received the following reply:—

"In reply to your letter, we are taking all steps possible for the establishment of a maternity centre and all that naturally is incidental to it. Last Thursday we visited Bradford, and have still to visit Sheffield, which we propose doing this week. I brought your letter before the sub-committee, who are making these visits with a view of suggesting scheme to the Public Health Committee, and we thought we had better meet you after our visit to Sheffield and before we report, and then any suggestion or assistance you could give us might be embodied in our report, and will write you date, &c."

At first the Committee would not entertain the idea of spending a penny on any scheme.

Miss Llwellyn Davies, who has helped us all throughout with her advice, wrote to Mrs. Oldham congratulating her on the result achieved.

The club for soldiers' wives and mothers is still flourishing; it is the centre of many activities, and is of great help in directing women who need help to the relief committee, for since the Relief Ward Committees were done away with, and were replaced by a Central Committee, it is difficult for all the women who need help to be reached by the members of this Central Committee. We have four women representing the Suffrage Society, and three others, one of whom is a member of the N.U., on this Central Committee, the total number on Committee is eighteen. As a Society, we strongly disapprove of this centralisation in the relief work. One had greater opportunities of coming into personal touch with the women when the relief was given in wards; but, at any rate, the presence of the Suffrage women on this Committee makes a great difference to the amount of help the soldiers' wives get and to the way in which it is given.

The monthly N.U. meetings are held, and we are working hard just now to get up a meeting for Miss Thurston on October 26th.

Oxon, Berks and Bucks Federation.

The annual meeting of the Federation was held at 14, Great Smith-street, on September 28th. The annual report showed that four Societies—viz., Oxford, Banbury, Mid Bucks, and North Berks, have sent £25 each to the Scottish Women's Hospitals, and that Ascot Society had sent £50. Smaller Societies had combined to send £25 to name a Federation Bed.

Reading Society has raised £271 18s. 7d. for the Women's Suffrage Society Day Nursery, and the Oxford Society supplies friends and workers for a Mothers' and Babies' Welcome.

Miss Dora Mason, M.A., who has been acting as Organising Secretary for the past year, is leaving the Federation to study medicine. She has the good wishes of all the Societies of the Federation; so has also Miss Barnard, Assistant Organiser till the spring, who is to be married shortly.

The officers were elected as follows:—President, Mrs. Cross; Hon. Secretary, Miss Margaret Jones; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Berry; Press Secretary, Miss Lilian Jones; "C.C." and F.W.S. Sec., Miss Hartopp Nash.

NORTH BERKS.—The Wallingford members of the Society offered their services to the local authorities to serve under the Registration Act, and their offer was accepted.

[We regret that owing to pressure on our space we are obliged to hold over the account of Sidmouth and District Flag Day and reports from Wallasey and Wirral and Gateshead.]

Forthcoming Meetings.

OCTOBER 22.

Blackheath, Guildford—Meeting for members and friends—Mrs. Swinburne and Mrs. Hartree on "Children and the War"

Bristol—40, Park Street—Meeting of Branch Committees 3.0

Croydon—Art Gallery, Park Lane—Annual Business Meeting at 3.30—Public Meeting, 4.30—The Lord Bishop of Willesden on "The Place of Women in the Nation from the Christian Standpoint"—Chair, Mrs. Andrews

Edinburgh—40, Shandwick Place—"At Home"—Miss Mary Christie on "The Present Economic Position" 4.30

Lanark—Bloomgate Church Hall—Lantern Lecture on "The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospital—Speaker, Miss E. M. C. Foggo—Chair, The Hon. Mrs. Algernon Hanbury Tracey 8.0

Manchester—Minor Hall, Y.M.C.A., Peter Street—Dr. Elizabeth Sloan Chesser on "The War's Effect on Marriage and on Women's Work" 7.45

Solihull—The Church House—Miss F. Petty on "Food Economy" 7.30

OCTOBER 23.

Birmingham—Queen's College—Musical and Literary Fellowship—Mrs. Ring on "War and the Race" 7.30

OCTOBER 24.

Lambeth—Nurses' Home, General Lying-in Hospital—Speaker, The Hon. Mrs. Spencer Graves 9.0

OCTOBER 25.

Barnsley—Arcade Hall—Lantern Lecture on "Red Cross Work in Belgium and Russia"—Speaker, Miss V. Thurstan—Chair, The Mayor of Barnsley 8.0

Birmingham—Technical School—Miss Stockdale (of the National Food Fund) on "Food Economy in War Time" 3.0

St. Pancras—Claremont Hall, Pentonville Road—Lantern Lecture for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals 8.0

OCTOBER 26.

Birmingham—Queen's College—Sale in aid of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals, opened by Miss Musson, 1st Southern General Hospital (Principal Matron)—Chair, Lieut.-Col. Gilbert Barling (R.A.M.C.) 2.30-9.0

Huddersfield—Whitely's Café, Westgate—Miss Siddon, J.P., "at home"—Speaker, Miss Thurstan

Ware—The Grammar School—Miss Royde-Smith (of the National Food Fund) on "Patriotic Housekeeping"—Chair, Miss Brough, M.A. 6.0

OCTOBER 27.

Birmingham—Queen's College—Sale in aid of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Opened by Dr. Grace Eleanor Soltau (of the 1st Serbian Unit)—Chair, Colonel Hart, C.B. 2.30-9.0

Bristol—40, Park Street—Study Circle 5.30

Brixton—Brixton Literary Society, Congregational Church, Brixton Road—Lantern Lecture on the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Speaker, Miss Burke—Chair, The Rev. Bernard Snell 8.0

Edinburgh—Queen's Hall—Entertainment in aid of War Relief Work and the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Artistes, Miss H. Ford, Miss R. Waddell, Mr. G. Campbell, Miss D. Hole—Tickets, 4s., 2s. 6d., 1s. 8.0

Hartford—St. Andrew's House—Annual Meeting—Mrs. Bethune Baker on "Women as Citizens in Peace and War." 3.30

Leeds—The Philosophical Hall—Lecture by Miss V. Thurstan—Chair, Professor A. J. Grant 7.30

Shipley and Baildon—Saltaire Institute—Miss Thurstan on "Red Cross Work in Russia and Belgium"—Chair, Mrs. F. T. Woods 3.0

Warwick and Leamington—The Spencer Street Schools—Miss Stockdale on "Food Economy in War Time" 3.0

OCTOBER 28.

Birmingham—45, Bath Row—Miss Stockdale on "Food Economy in War Time" 8.0

Bow—Kingsley Hall—Miss Franklin on "The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals"—Chair, The Rev. J. Adams 8.0

Bradford—Chater House Church Institute—Miss Thurstan on "Red Cross Work in Belgium and Russia"—Chair, Lady Godwin 3.0

Sheffield—30, Camps Lane—Mr. F. B. Gill on "Savings and Investments"—Chair, Dr. Helen Wilson 7.30

Shipston-on-Stour—Picture House—Lantern Lecture by Miss Foggo on "The N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals" 3.0

OCTOBER 29.

Bradford—Boro' West School, Sterling Street—Jumble Sale 6.0

Manchester—St. Matthew's Schools, Tonman Street, Deansgate—Miss Stockdale (of the National Food Fund) on "Economies in War Time" 3.30

OCTOBER 30.

Bradford—Flag Day for Women's Hospitals at the Front—Helpers needed.

Richmond—16, Denbigh Gardens (by kind permission of Mrs. Gates)—"Vernon Lee" will read her allegory, "The Ballet of the Nations," and Mrs. Swanwick on "The Uses of Adversity"—Admission free by ticket only, to be obtained beforehand from Miss Henderson, "Belsize," Queen's Road, Richmond 8.30

Working Parties.

Blackheath Sewing Party for Scottish Women's Hospital—at 8, Shooter's Hill Road—Hostess, Mrs. Monk Every Tuesday, 2.0—6.0

Bolton—Suffrage Shop, Bradshamgate—Working Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Monday, 2.30

Bridlington—Sewing Party for the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals—Every Wednesday 3.0—6.0

Bristol—40, Park Street—Working Party—Every Wednesday, 3.0

Highgate—Working Party for L.S.W.S. Sale of Work—Hostess, Mrs. Garnett, 26, West Hill, Highgate Every Wednesday, 3.0—8.0

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Solihull—Working Party for the Friends of Women's Suffrage, to make "comforts" for the Italian soldiers—Hostess, Mrs. Bernays, Church House, Solihull Every Monday, 3.0

South Kensington—Belgian Hostel, 1, Argyll Road—Working Party for London Units of the N.U.W.S.S. Scottish Women's Hospitals Every Tuesday and Friday, 3 to 6.30 p.m.

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Ten words, 9d per insertion; every additional ten words, 6d. per insertion. All advertisements should be addressed to The Manager, The Common Cause Publishing Co., Ltd., 14, Great Smith-st., Westminster, and must be received not later than first post Wednesday.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB, 9, Grafton-st., Piccadilly, W.—Meeting, Oct. 27th, 4.30 p.m. Mrs. H. W. Nevinson on "Women and the Poor Law."

MEMORIAL HALL, MANCHESTER. — Wednesday, November 17th, at 7.30 p.m., Recital of Works for two Pianofortes by Hope Squire and Frank Merrick. Tickets, 5s. (reserved), 2s. 6d., and 1s., from Messrs. Forsyth Bros., 126, Deansgate, and at the door.

THE PROBLEMS OF THE WAR.

A SERIES of LECTURES at the KENSINGTON TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS, has been arranged by the S. Kensington Branch of the London Society for Women's Suffrage.

Nov. 2nd, 8.30 p.m.—Mr. Lowes Dickinson, M.A., on "NATIONALITY AS A CAUSE OF WAR." Chairman, Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough. Collection for the London School of Medicine for Women.

Nov. 9th, 3 p.m.—Professor E. J. Urwick, M.A., on "WAR AND ECONOMY." Chairman, The Lady Frances Balfour. Collection for Women's Service of the L.S.W.S.

Nov. 16th, 8.30 p.m.—M. Alexis Aladin (ex-Member of the Duma, representing the Central Committee of National Patriotic Associations) on "ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS."

Nov. 23rd, 3 p.m.—Dr. Ludwik Ehrlich (University of Lvów, Poland) on "MODERN POLAND."

Nov. 30th, 8.30 p.m.—Sir Edwin Pears, LL.B., on "CONSTANTINOPLE PAST AND PRESENT."

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(Continued on page 356.)

(*Continued from page* 355.)

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